

66-10 4440 10

BLACK BARREN SPRING WATER

WB
AA2
C697

WITHDRAWN
FROM U.S.

A Powerful Tonic, Diuretic and Diaphoretic.

Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty as a useful and remarkably successful remedy for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diabetes, Brick Dust Deposit, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all pains arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Stomach.

DIRECTIONS.

1500 Drink from three to five glasses daily, before eating, or when thirsty. If too much action is produced on the Kidneys or Skin, reduce the quantity.

Put no ice in the water, but keep it cool. The water contains, as far as developed, by an analysis made by Prof. Rand and others, Silicic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Magnesia, Iodine, and Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFERENCES.

We call the attention of the public to the following named persons who have been cured of the diseases above mentioned.

Hon. Wm. E. Lehman, Nervous Dyspepsia, 112 South Twentieth Street.
Hon. W. H. Vogdes, Diarrhoea and Kidney Disease, 343 North Seventh St.
T. B. Pugh, Kidney Disease, La Pierre House.
J. M. Stocker, Bright's Disease of Kidney, 429 North Twentieth Street.
J. P. Laffin, " " " " 1518 Mervine Street.
Alex. P. Blair, Liver and Kidney Disease, 2018 Market Street.
J. E. Kingsley, Nervous Dyspepsia, Proprietor Continental Hotel.
Samuel Hood, Kidney Disease, 1635 Arch Street.
James Rountree, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Disease, 1906 Market St.
C. G. Baugh, Billious Affection, 1918 Market Street.
Hon. And'w K. Hay, 34 North Front Street.
A. B. Warden, 1029 Chestnut Street.
T. Carrick, 1905 Market Street.
A. E. Stephens, 1402 Walnut Street.
B. W. Hayes, 723 & 725 Market Street.
J. W. Carpenter, Kidney Disease, French's Hotel, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT OF THE

BLACK BARREN SPRING CO.

AT

MARSHALL & EDWARDS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

1301 and 1303 Market Street, Philadelphia.

The Black Church Spring

The Black Church Spring is a beautiful spot in the heart of the city, where the water is pure and refreshing. It is a place where the people of all colors and creeds come to enjoy the cool waters and the beautiful scenery. The spring is located in a park-like setting, with many trees and flowers. There is a small building near the spring, which is used for the collection of the water. The water is then distributed to the people of the city. The spring is a very important part of the city's water supply. It is a place where the people of all colors and creeds come to enjoy the cool waters and the beautiful scenery. The spring is located in a park-like setting, with many trees and flowers. There is a small building near the spring, which is used for the collection of the water. The water is then distributed to the people of the city. The spring is a very important part of the city's water supply.

The Black Barren Spring

Is located in the Southern part of Pennsylvania, one mile North-east of the Susquehanna River, where it crosses the Maryland line, in an elevated country, free from endemic diseases, and particularly attractive to the invalid seeking Summer rest, or to the over-worked citizen, who, in addition to a healthful resort, requires facilities for sport and recreation. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Rail Road makes it easy of access, and enables the man of business to enjoy its retirement with the consciousness that he is not too remote to be reached if needed at home, or to join his family from time to time, as days of leisure present themselves to his busy life.

The accommodations may be possibly too primitive for those who delight in the noise and bustle of a Grand Hotel, but to those who prefer comfort and quiet to expensive ceremony and dissipation, the old Mansion House furnishes ample room. Among the well-to-do farmers of the vicinity, there is also abundant opportunity to obtain Summer board.

It is often the case in selecting a resort amongst the many mineral springs, that too little importance is given to the surroundings of the spring, and of their adaptability to the especial need of the invalid. A tonic water, efficacious at home, or during the heat of Summer, proves neither agreeable or beneficial in the Winter, or at excessive elevations, where altitude gives the stimulating effects of a Winter temperature. So, also, the laborious exercise that the precipitous mountain side affords, exhausts the invalid who would be benefited by the ride or easy walk of a more level region. These conditions are, and cannot be modified to meet the needs of each particular case. If the water is too cold or warm to be borne by the stomach, it can be heated or iced; if too strong, diluted, or taken more sparingly, or not at all for a time; but the

26 April 1945

surroundings are permanent in their nature, and must be well-selected from the first. Again, invalids are apt to be impatient for decided results, and estimate the value of a water by the prominence of its sensible properties, or the violence of its action, whereas, in reality, the great and permanent benefit arises from its alterative power.

With the first use of the stronger waters, especially the sulphurous and chalkybeate, most persons suffer a temporary disorder called by the Germans "Bath Storm," or "Crisis," which passed over, the true benefit of the water begins. To the weak this initial fever is a disadvantage, if nothing more, and should lead them to select those milder waters, that although more quiet in their action, are equally effective as alteratives. In its surroundings, and the character of the water, the BLACK BARREN SPRING is admirably adapted to that large class of invalids who require quiet, an invigorative rather than a stimulating air, and a mild and effective alterative. The country is abrupt enough to be picturesque, and yet easy of access, the alternating surface of hill and valley rewards the ride or walk with an ever-changing landscape; the exposed strata, with their wealth of minerals, and the various flora, now clinging to meagre soil in the rock-crevice, or growing in luxuriance in the rich low-lands, gives to the geologist and botanist an exhaustless field for healthful study, while the broad river, with its rapids, islands, and shady nooks, invites to sport the lovers of the rod and oar.

The geological formation, immediately surrounding the spring, consists mainly of silicates of magnesia and alumina, with soda, iron, the sulphurets, chrome, &c. About half a mile to the South is an extensive serpentine ridge, known as the "Black Barren," from which the spring derives its name and water supply. Over this region, the rain and dews and melting snows disintegrate the rocks, and gather from them their mineral and saline constituents, and sinking into the earth, are guided by the descending strata in subterranean channels to the valley below, where they burst forth a never-failing fountain, endowed with the power to heal—a compensating gift from nature for nature's ills.

The water has very little taste or odor, so little indeed, as hardly to be recognized by its sensible properties as a mineral water; yet its action on wood is so vigorous that it cannot be transported in casks, the fibre becoming disintegrated and filling the water with sediment. This action on organic matter keeps the water always pure, so that exposed to the air for an indefinite length of time, it does not putrify or undergo appreciable change. The mineral constituents of the water, as determined by analysis, are mainly sulphates of the alkalies, and alkaline earths; the aggregate amount of sulphuric acid in weight being nearly one-half, and yet so nicely neutralized that it does not impart the taste of sourness. To this element is due much of the energy of the water.

Medically speaking, this water is a pure alterative. It has none of the violent first effects of the stronger waters, nor their repulsive sensible properties. The weak and fastidious invalid is not asked to undergo the uncertain ordeal of getting accustomed to the water before he can possibly reap its benefits. He is not bound for days to hold his nose, until his stomach can tolerate a disgusting sulphurous beverage, or to run the risk of dysentery from a purgative saline, or of piles or apoplexy from a constipating ferruginous water—but he at once enters upon a pleasant task, as attractive as a glass of the purest, coldest spring water is to the thirsty. From the first its effects are agreeable; the stomach is invigorated, the bowels are regulated, no matter whether the previous habit has been one of relaxation or costiveness; the appetite improves, and all the functions of the body generally are led back to their healthy condition; quickly, in the beginning of disease, as manifest in the debilitated and sedentary—more slowly, but not less certainly, in those established obstructions of the confirmed sufferer. This property of giving tone to the stomach, makes this water a particularly applicable and safe drink for the warm weather, or during an epidemic of cholera or dysentery, or to children during their second summer. The excessive heat, the poisoned epidemic air, and the irritation of teething, all in their respective instances, reduce the bodily strength, and render the stomach and bowels so irritable that the least excess provokes vomiting and diarrhoea. We even

quench our thirst with dread, bathing our wrists and foreheads, and drinking mincingly, for prudence sake. Under these conditions we can administer this water, not only with safety, but with consciousness of benefit, our only guide as to quantity being the sense of thirst, and our only caution to drink slowly, so that we may know when our thirst is satisfied.

The question of the propriety of quenching thirst by drinking ordinary water during excessive heat, is not generally understood. Thirst is nature's call for a more fluid blood, which ceases when the deficiency is supplied, and, therefore, can be accepted as a more trustworthy guide than any artificial rule of the books. The only danger lies in taking more than is needed, in an impatient haste to relieve the craving. It requires some little time for the water to be taken up from the stomach into the blood-vessels, and for the system at large to feel the satisfaction of repletion, and give back the warning that enough has been taken. If, therefore, we suddenly fill the stomach beyond what is required by the blood, the residue remains in it, giving the sense of fullness and indigestion, or is thrown off by vomiting or diarrhoea. Therefore, we say, drink until the thirst is quenched, but drink slowly, that you may know truly when the need is supplied. With thirst as a guide, this water can be taken with greater impunity than hydrant or spring water, as its saline elements impart tone to the digestive organs, and enable it to be more readily absorbed into the blood, and more quickly give relief. When given methodically, and in the excess of the demands of thirst, its medical properties become strongly manifest, and its mode of use in each particular case should be dictated by a physician.

For the instruction of those desiring to perscribe it, and in a general way indicating the diseases to which it is particularly appropriate, we will give a short resume of our experience of its use, and append the certificates of a few of those who, in their own words, tell the individual benefits it has conferred upon them.

It is impossible to assign a universal rule for taking the water, inasmuch as there is great difference in the impressibility of persons, partly from original difference in constitution and tempera-

ment, and partly from the variety of diseases from which they are seeking relief; the diseased organ being more sensitive than those in health. Taking persons in ordinary health as a standard, and the water at 52° which is its temperature at the spring, three to six glasses daily, according to the resistance of the individual will manifest itself first as a diuretic; subsequently the bowels feel the influence, yielding a copious soft stool daily, without pain or exhaustion. The appetite increases, and with it the ability to digest articles of food that have heretofore produced flatulence or other discomfort. The languid circulation of the skin is quickened, the cheeks become ruddy, the complexion clear, the eye brightens, and the whole visage assumes the air and life of exuberant health. In a few short weeks the whole being has undergone a thorough and radical change. The effete materials that have accumulated from the excess of a luxurious and over-fed life, blocking up the channels of circulation and secretion, and planting the seeds of disease, are loosened from their lodgements and swept away. The temple of the body is again free, and ready for occupation by its legitimate tenants, high resolve and effective action; tenants only of a sound mind in a sound body.

In conditions of disease, certain modifications of temperature and quantity of water drunk will aid its action. Generally diseases affecting the kidneys require the water to be taken cold, beginning with half a pint, and increasing until the diuretic action is established. The surface of the body should be kept cool, and active exercise avoided. In diseases of the liver and alimentary canal, requiring a purgative operation, the water should be taken tepid, and in large quantities. In diseases of the lungs and skin, the water should be taken hot, as it then excites pulmonary transpiration and copious sweating. The body should be clothed warmly, and subjected to active exercise. These conditions may be furthered by the use of baths, either of the spring or ordinary water of varying temperatures. The cool or temperate bath, from 60° to 85° , of five minutes duration, favors an aperient or diuretic action. The warm bath of 92° to 98° will be appropriate when the skin is pale and dry, and the pulse soft and rather feeble, and it is desirable to maintain

a full capillary circulation in the skin, for the relief of irritation, and to prevent vascular strain upon the internal organs. The hot bath from 98° to 120° will excite the skin to free secretion, and stimulate the general circulation, and will be appropriate in chronic or indolent diseases, as in chronic rheumatism or gout, anæmia, atonic, dropsy, and in cold glandular swellings, and scaly diseases of the skin of long standing.

In indicating some of the diseases in which this water has proved its wonderful power to cure, we cannot do better than begin with those congestions and irritations of the digestive mucous membranes, whose varied symptoms are thus ably described by Dr. Bell. "The portal circulation is retarded and secretions from the liver are scanty and imperfect. With imperfect digestion, there must be also imperfect sanguification. The complexion is pale or sallow, or of a brown or an ashy hue; sometimes the skin is suffused with bile. The kidneys perform their functions imperfectly, and according to the predominance of the diathesis, the urine shows either lithric acid or phosphate of lime, and magnesia deposits. Sometimes constipation, sometimes diarrhoea, is present; and gastric or intestinal neuralgia and colic, with the passage of biliary calculi, torment the invalid. A foul and dry, or a loaded pasty tongue, nausea, and vomiting even, indicate the disordered state of the stomach, which is oppressed, and often thrown into spasmodic contractions by food, which in a healthy state of the organ, would have been easily digested. In females, the uterine functions are deranged; menstruation is irregular or suspended, and leucorrhœa adds to the feeling of exhaustion, while chlorosis completes the sombre picture of languor, apathy and discouragement.

The complexion in this last disease is emblematic of the frame of mind, and the spirits of the invalid herself. The brain which may at first have sent by its nerve-conductors to the stomach, annoying and disturbing messages of its functional fretting, and cares, and vigils, and wild transports of joy or anger, receives back by similar means, with large interest, from the fatigued and worried, and irritated, and it may be, inflamed stomach, a crowd of unexpected and abnormal impressions, which become the sources of

strange sensations and imaginings, as we see pictured in hypochondriasis and hysteria, and of strange movements, as in chorea, epilepsy, and in other ways; also in headache, vertigo, ringing in the ears, want of sleep, low spirits, languor and disinclination, and still more inability to take much exercise."

In these complex conditions, this water exhibits its best and most successful use. "By causing copious secretions from the extended mucous membranes, it restores the proper activity of the portal circulation, and amends the biliary secretions; and, while renovating the digestive organs, enables them to form good blood, which gives color and animation to the previously ashy complexion, and depressed countenance, and which when transmitted to the brain, and the muscles, and the uterus, imparts to these organs new life and activity in the discharge of their several functions. The brain moreover, being no longer teased by irritations transmitted from the stomach, allows the mind to recover its calm, and even to manifest cheerfulness, if not hilarity, at the consciousness of the removal of a heavy load, and of distressing pains." In diseases affecting the bowels, the mildness of this water especially recommends it; in all the varieties of chronic diarrhoea; in lientery, where the taking of food is followed by open bowels, without pain; in chronic billious diarrhoea, following repeated attacks of intermittent fever, and in those inveterate forms so common among our soldiers of the late war, who were exposed to marsh poisons of the Chickahominy, Red River, and the low lands of the Mississippi; in chronic dysentery, with small, frequent and mucous stools, and in piles or hemorrhoids, the bane of those leading a sedentary life. Habitual constipation is also promptly and permanently relieved. This, indeed, seems strange at first, but when we reflect that costiveness and diarrhoea are extremes of altered functions of the same organs, it is easily understood that a remedy which restores those organs to healthy action is equally applicable in either form of disease.

In functional diseases of the liver, when the skin is sallow, and when brown or yellow patches appear on the forehead or surface of the body; or in obstructions of the gall bladder, with attacks of

jaundice or dropsy of the abdomen, this water is found to give most satisfactory results.

In diseases of the kidneys, among which are some of the most subtle and eventually fatal maladies to which the body is liable, this water has established a truly enviable reputation. Children who have had scarlet fever, and for months or a year afterwards, do not fully regain their former appearance and strength, who are easily fatigued, take cold on slight exposure, and have variable appetites, will be found to have had congestion of the kidneys, from which they have never fully recovered, sometimes better, at others worse, but never entirely well. If during their sick times, the urine is heated, it will become milky, showing the presence of albumen. To these children this water will prove the best tonic they can have, for it will cure them of their disease, and their elasticity of life will soon restore them to the full enjoyment of health and strength. In those dropsical conditions, following the fever immediately, say in from four to eight weeks, the effect will be even more prompt and striking.

In Bright's disease, that formidable malady in which those who suffer almost abandon hope, this water extends most gratifying encouragement; old established cases, that in pain and feebleness were eking out the days of life, have found in it truly a well-spring of joy; the disabilities that had been gradually closing about them, have disappeared, they have become able and disposed to enter again upon long-abandoned business associations; new ambitions, hopes and plans crowd in upon them, and fill their minds, as it can only those who have the reasonable assurance of a certain future. Permanent cures have already been reported, to one of which, in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of August 20th, 1871, we beg leave to refer, as embodying the opinion of a disinterested and able physician, who has thought the remedy so important to the profession as to be the subject of an article in one of the leading medical journals.

In those conditions associated with rheumatism and gout, where there are frequent deposits in the urine like brick-dust or chalk, or in attacks of gravel or incipient stone, and in irritable bladder, where the incessant desire to urinate torments and almost

excludes the sufferer from society and travel, the Black Barren Water will be found the most effective and agreeable remedy. In chronic diseases of the throat, and bronchitis, in the enlarged glands of scrofula, and in diseases of the skin, the water is equally applicable.

In fact, the alterative power of this agent, acting so quietly, and without disturbance to the system, and gradually bringing back the organs of the body to their natural healthy state, renders this water a tonic and invigorant of almost universal adaptability, producing injury in none and benefit to all, in degree according to the time it is used, and the possibility of cure in the nature of the disease.

We append a few certificates, from persons of influence and education, whose own story of their sufferings may, better than the name of the disease, enable others to recognize conditions similar to their own, and the mode by which relief may be obtained.

CERTIFICATES.

Black Barren Spring Co.—Gentlemen :

March 1st, 1871.

I with great pleasure give a certificate, having used the Black Barren Spring Water for about six months, and feel that it alone has given me life and strength. I was in such a miserable condition, that my life was despaired of by my friends. I consulted several eminent Physicians, who pronounced it a hopeless case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and advised me to go to the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, where I remained three months. After my return, I grew worse than I was before; my body and legs became so swollen, as not to be able to move without help: my legs bursted and discharged half a pint of water daily. When well, my weight was 128 lbs. but increased to 175, due to the swelling of my body and limbs. Upon the third day after drinking the water I began to notice a change. The swelling subsided, my kidneys became strong and would throw off copious discharges of urine, my bowels became regular, appetite remarkably good, and I can rest at night as well as I could when in health. The entire change in my case is attributed solely to this water. I make this endorsement for the benefit of humanity, and would be pleased to have any one call on me, and judge for themselves what the water has done, and which has been much more effective in my case than the White Sulphur Water. I am now engaged in my regular business, which on account of my health I had to give up two years ago.

J. M. STOCKER,

429 North Twentieth Street.

Black Barren Spring Co.—Gentlemen :

Philad'a, Jan. 10th, 1872.

I have been afflicted with kidney disease attended with violent pain in the back, with dropsical swellings and general debility for about five years. I applied to Dr Munson who examined my urine, and pronounced it Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in a very bad form, and advised me to go to the Episcopal Hospital for treatment. I was examined there by the Physicians of the Hospital, Drs. Hare, Norris and Morris, all of whom pronounced it Bright's Disease. This was about one year ago. I remained under their treatment four months, without any decided change. My case was pronounced incurable and as such I was discharged. I heard that the Black Barren Spring Water was good for kidney disease, and about six months ago I commenced drinking it, receiving benefit from the first and continued to get better as long as I could get the water. It took all the swelling out of me and the pain from my back. I can not get the water regularly, and am satisfied if I could get it I would be entirely cured. I feel very little inconvenience now, and suffer no more from my former troubles.

J. P. LAFFIN,

918 North Nineteenth St.

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:—Writing certificates is new to me, and very objectionable, yet in justice to your kindness in sending me the water under such difficulties and for the benefit of others, who may be afflicted in a similar manner, I give you the following statements of the effects of the Black Barren Spring Water in my case. I was troubled with what my Physicians called diabetes for over a year. Three months before using the water I was very bad, being unable to retain my urine, and had to get up as often as twelve times in one night; was very restless and no appetite.

I have used four gallons of this water, and am relieved almost entirely of my troubles, and although I am 75 years of age, I am convinced that by continuing its use, I will be permanently cured.

Yours truly, H. R. EWING.

Philadelphia, October 2nd, 1871.
112 S. Twentieth St.

Dear Sirs:—I should not be doing right, if I should decline from motives of delicacy in complying with your polite request, to bear testimony in favor of the curative properties of the Black Barren Spring Water.

It is a very simple, delicate water to the taste, and yet, I believe that it may be safely and efficaciously used as a tonic, diuretic and hepatic agent.

The only hesitation that I have in giving my opinion is, that it is not professional, and a wider indication may not sustain my impressions.

Very truly yours, WM. E. LEHMAN.

Philadelphia, January 11th, 1872.

This is to certify, that I was suffering under kidney and liver disease and after two weeks taking your Black Barren Spring Water, I was like a new man, I suffered so much from loss of sleep and appetite, and taking drugs, that I was under the impression that I was going to die, but thanks to the Spring Water, I was entirely relieved.

Yours, &c., ANDW. J. McGRATH.
38 South Sixth Street.

Philadelphia, 1872.

Dear Sirs:—I am 40 years old, was afflicted about two months with liver and kidney disease, was entirely prostrate and unfit for business, could find no relief in any remedy, until I accidentally heard of the Black Barren Spring Water. I drank about three glasses a day when thirsty, until I drank four gallons, when I was entirely restored to health; took no other medicine and have taken none since.

V. KERBOUGH,
524 S. Delaware Ave.

Black Barren Spring Co.—Gents:

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1872.

In justice to you, and for the benefit of the afflicted, I cheerfully make the following statement. I am 82 years of age, have been seriously afflicted with kidney disease, rheumatism and torpid liver, for many years, to the

extent of being confined most all the time to the house. No appetite, pain in the back, swelling in my limbs, hands and feet, and often had to get up as much as six times in one night, to urinate, which was frequently attended with much difficulty. My family physician recommended me to drink Black Barren Spring Water. I have been drinking 3 or 4 glasses per day for several months and my health is improved in every respect. My appetite restored, the swellings disappeared, relieved of all difficulties in urinating and of the kidneys. The rheumatism is very much improved, and I can walk or ride out, and have increased in weight from twenty-five to thirty pounds. I also state that I have used Saratoga, Gettysburg and other waters, but received no permanent benefit from any but the Black Barren Spring Water.

Yours respectfully and truly, SAM'L HOOD,
1635 Arch St.

Black Barren Spring Co.—Gentlemen:

I have been seriously affected for nearly two years with disordered stomach, liver and kidneys with general debility, the most of the time unable to attend to business of any kind, could not eat or sleep, was very much constipated, frequent desire to urinate in very small quantities of high colored and high flavored urine, often becoming sick at the stomach from the disagreeable smell while passing it, and after it had been standing some time it would become so thick that a stick would stand upright in it. My eyes and head were very much affected. Desired to be alone, did not want to see any one, not even my wife or children. At times was so bad that I had to have assistance to dress and undress. Was attended by three different physicians without any benefit. Tried the Black Barren Spring Water, began to recover the third day after using it. Drank three gallons and in ten days was able to go to work in the Post Office. Began using the water about nine months ago, and have not lost a day from business since. I have an excellent appetite, bowels are regular, sleep soundly and have gained thirty pounds. Am in perfect health; I have not used the water since.

Truly and sincerely, JOHN ROUNTREE,
No. 1906 Market St.

Philadelphia, April 2d, 1870.

Dear Sirs:—I have been troubled with a chronic billious disease for a number of years, and my stomach, liver and kidneys have been seriously affected, to the extent, at times, of rendering me unfit for business. I have taken a great deal of medicine and have tried various remedies without any favorable results.

At your suggestion, I tried the Silica Water from the Black Barren Springs, from which you informed me that you had received so much relief from similar difficulties.

I have used about six or seven gallons in three months and take pleasure in saying, that it has not only cured me of the above, but also of general debility, with which I have been troubled for years. I have tried many (so called) cures, but found no relief until using this water.

I used it irregularly, not as you advised, but, no doubt, had I observed the directions and drank it every day, its beneficial effects would have been more marked.

The immediate effects produced after one or more glasses was a copious flow of urine and a slight increase of constipation, the former continuing as long as I used the water, and yet after a few weeks the constipation was altogether removed, and I find now that a free use of the water has a slight cathartic effect. It at once restored my appetite and I now weigh about twenty pounds more than when I began to use it, also changing my sallow billous complexion, to a healthy clear color; in fact I never felt better in my life. I still continue to take the water moderately. I have never been in the habit of giving certificates, but I feel it my duty to you in answer to your inquiry, as well as for the benefit of others similarly affected, to make this statement.

Very respectfully, J. ALEX. BLAIR.

Black Barren Spring Water Co.—Gentlemen:

I am now sixty years of age, and for the last forty years have been afflicted with dyspepsia, and severe liver and kidney disease, and nervous debility. I have placed myself under several Physicians and have taken a great deal of medicine but could not get any relief. In fact I was such a miserable invalid, that life had almost become a burden to me, much less could I enjoy it. I could eat nothing but the lightest food and then in very small quantities, was constipated, could get no sleep or rest at night, and taking the whole into consideration, I was a perfect wreck of a woman. When I commenced drinking your Black Barren Spring Water, (giving up all medicines,) without any faith in its merits, in a few days my appetite improved and I felt much better in every way, with the exception of my being more constipated than formerly, but in about ten (10) days my bowels became regular and natural, which had not been the case for many years. I can now eat as much as I wish of all kinds of food, and have no bad effects, and am strong and feel young and vigorous. All this was accomplished by the use of your water, from the Black Barren Spring only, in the space of about six (6) or eight (8) weeks after commencing to use it. I still use it moderately at intervals, but not because I have need of it on account of my former troubles,—but consider it an excellent tonic.

April 12th, 1871.

CATHARINE THOMPSON,
Pleasant Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—After three years service in the late war, in and around the malarious swamps of Virginia and North Carolina, I returned home with seriously impaired health. Dyspepsia in its worst form, diseased liver and kidneys, with an unpleasant fullness in my head, loss of sight and memory, with nervous prostrations, and was reduced from my standard weight of 175 pounds to 140 pounds, could eat nothing without suffering from indigestion, my stomach being so weak I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, nor sleep on my back except for a few minutes at a time, and from the weakness

in my right side was compelled to sleep on my left. Constant constipation; the urine, after standing, would deposit a large quantity of, sometimes a red, at others a white chalky sediment. I applied to various physicians who treated my case without much relief. I tried electricity which relieved me temporarily only, then hydropathy with about the same result. I then resorted to mineral waters, Gettysburg, Sharon and Saratoga, receiving no perceptible benefit. I was about four years in this condition, trying the various remedies and apparently growing worse, so much so that my friends did not think I would live for any length of time. About two years ago, I, as an experiment, began to drink the Black Barren Spring Water, which had only been discovered a short time, and its medical properties unknown to me. The first glass threw me into profuse perspiration, and after drinking for a few days the actions of my kidneys was increased to such an extent, that I became alarmed and discontinued its use, until I was certain I was feeling better in every respect. I then commenced again, drinking about three or four glasses daily; I gained strength rapidly, my color which was very sallow became clear and healthy, my appetite improved, could eat all kinds of food in quantities. In two weeks could sleep comfortable in any position, which I had not done for years, and gained ten pounds in weight.

The first use of the water increased my constipation, but about the seventh day my bowels became regular and have remained so. The third week eight or ten small boils came out on my stomach and side, after which I improved more rapidly, and in six weeks I was in better health than I had been for several years; enjoy good health now. Occasionally I feel slight symptoms of some of my former troubles, but a few glasses of the water never fails to put me all right again.

J. A. BLAKE,
1303 Market St., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 20th, 1871.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered from general debility or dyspepsia, with all its distressing symptoms for three or four years, loss of appetite, strength and sleepless nights, &c., &c. I have taken a great many different kinds of medicine without relief. Was persuaded to try the Black Barren Spring Water. Had no faith in it, and looked upon it as one of the humbugs that profess to cure everything; but in a short time after using the water, I was undeceived by my rapid recovery. I drank three large glasses daily—one before breakfast, and at intervals through the day, until I had used three or four gallons, when my appetite was restored, and I could sleep soundly. Have gained considerable in flesh, and am now free from all my former ailments. I left off drinking it about eight months ago, have taken no medicine since, and my health continues good. The effect of the water on the kidneys was remarkable, producing at once an unusual flow of clear urine, which had not occurred before during my illness, creating a strong desire for food, with increased strength and vigor.

Respectfully yours,

ED. D. ANDREWS,
614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 21st.

121 South Third St.

Gents:—Some time since I was attacked with inflammation of the prostrate gland, consulted an eminent Physician, without immediate relief, saw a certificate that a gentleman had been cured of Spencer's disease, by using the Black Barren Spring Water, and I obtained a few bottles, and in three days was very much relieved, and the urine would flow freely; in a week the violent wrenching had left me entirely, and in ten days I was a well man. I am, up to the present, not having any return of the same disease, and solely to the Black Barren Spring Water, do I attribute my cure.

Respectfully,

R. W. BICKLEY.

Black Barren Spring Company.

New York, January 11th, 1872.

Gentlemen:—Though heretofore very skeptical in regard to medicinal waters, I was persuaded to try your water, for a bad derangement of the urinary organs, and I now say boldly, that its good effects surprise me exceedingly.

I have never used a medicine so promptly efficient, and withal so pleasant and simple.

I remain, gratefully yours,

DAVID SLATER.

Philadelphia, 1871.

I have been suffering for a year, from an inflammation of the neck of the bladder; tried remedies, but experienced no relief; on the contrary, continued to grow worse; used the Black Barren Spring Water, and on the second day experienced a decided change; all inconvenience and pain passed away, and have had no recurrence since. I have drank but three pint bottles of the Water, and its effects were like a charm. To it I give the whole credit of effecting the cure.

A. B. WARDEN,

1029 Chestnut St.

Black Barren Spring Company.

Philadelphia, March 18th, 1872.

Dear Sirs:—For months I had been troubled with severe pain through the chest at intervals, twice every day, and only being able to get temporary relief. I was prompted to try the Black Barren Water. At the close of two weeks, after drinking two gallons, I was clear of it, and as yet have not had the slightest return. I cheerfully say to others, so afflicted, test the simple remedy.

Yours truly,

E. DUNWOODY,

1922 Green Street, Philadelphia.

Pleasant Grove, April 8, 1871.

Gentlemen:—Three years ago I was taken down with intermittent fever, followed by dropsy. In curing the dropsy, my system was entirely broken down, with general nervous debility; liver and kidneys seriously damaged, loss of eyesight and memory, sore feet, rheumatism, and entire loss of appetite. I tried all tonics known for the cure of such cases; had advice from over twenty Physicians, without any relief. Accidentally heard of the tonic qualities of the Black Barren Spring Water, near which I live. More through curiosity than any thing else (having little faith in it,) I tried using it as a

drinking water, only when thirsty. In about six weeks after I began to use it, I had gained twenty-three pounds of solid flesh. It was the first and only thing that gave me an appetite. Have now almost recovered my eyesight; rheumatism entirely cured, and can now eat moderately of all kinds of food without inconvenience. I will also state that my health was very bad for two years before I had the fever. My intimate friends are surprised to see me now alive. The first noticeable effect was an increased action of the kidneys, copious flow of clear urine with high flavor, and a desire for food. I thought my bowels were slightly constipated at first, but after a few weeks my bowels and kidneys were freely acted on. I attribute the virtue of the water, in my case, to its tonic properties.

A. A. FLEAHEARTY,
Black Barren Springs.

Black Barren Spring Co.

Philadelphia, 1871.

I am thirty-eight years old. Was very bad with dyspepsia—could not eat nor sleep—with general depression of spirit. Have tried various remedies without any success. Commenced drinking the Black Barren Spring Water about one year ago. Drank two gallons. Fully recovered, and have remained so ever since. The symptoms first noticed were an improved appetite and copious flow of urine. Drank about six glasses daily. Think it a remarkable water.

JOHN ABEL.

August 22, 1871.

Gentlemen:—Have been more or less troubled with pain in right kidney, often extending down the calf of the leg, with swelled hands and feet. Feet very hot, and so swelled that I was forced to have my boots very large. Drank the Black Barren Spring Water irregularly when thirsty, for five or six weeks, when all my trouble was removed. I took no other medicine. I still drink the water, and now enjoy better health than for twenty years past, being now forty-eight years old. I am entirely well. The first effects produced were a copious flow of clear urine, relieved of a red sediment which was often deposited in large quantities, and a change in the color of the skin from a sallow to a perfectly healthy complexion, in a very short time after I commenced drinking the Black Barren Spring Water.

Thine respectfully,

CHAS. C. WAKELY,
1303 Shirk Street.

Black Barren Spring Co.—Gentlemen:

Philadelphia, Jan. 10th, 1872.

I have been troubled with biliousness, nervous dyspepsia, and with neuralgia in head and neck for over two years. My family Physician attended me for some time, and I tried other remedies without receiving any benefit. I accidentally saw one of the cards of the Black Barren Spring Water, and was induced to try it, and after drinking about three gallons I found myself in a much better state of health than I had enjoyed for two years. Upon first using the water, it affected me as a cathartic, but in a short time my bowels were restored to a healthy action, and my appetite was much improved—as well as improving my complexion, and renewing my youth and vigor.

FRANCIS SALADA,
2024 Ridge Avenue.



GOUGH'S APOSTROPHE TO WATER.

Where is the liquor which God the Eternal brews for all his children? Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play; there God brews it. And down, low down in the lowest valleys, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high upon the tall mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun; where the storm-cloud broods, and the thunder-storms crash; and away far out on the wide wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar; the chorus sweeping the march of God; there he brews it—that beverage of life and health-giving water. And everywhere it is a thing of beauty, gleaming in the dew-drop; singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice-gem, till the leaves all seem to turn to living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun; or a white gauze around the midnight moon.

Sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail shower; folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and waving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the rain-drop of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven; all checkered over with celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction.

Still always it is beautiful, that life-giving water; no poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep no burning tears in its depth; no drunken, shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in the words of eternal despair; speak on, my friends, would you exchange for it demon's drink, alcohol?